The People's Korea

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China Will Assist DPRK If Enemy Invades: Chinese Commander

President Kim Il Sung on August 25 received commander of the Beijing Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and his party and posed for a photograph with them. (KCNA Radiophoto)

"We want peace but if the enemy starts war again, we will resolutely rush out and crush him, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people as in the past," said Qin Jiwei, Commander of the Beijing Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Army Corps Commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, according to the official Korean Central News Agency.

His comment came when he visited a unit of the Korean People's Army during his stay in the DPRK.

Mr. Qin, who concurrently is Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, said that the peoples and armies of China and Korea fought shoulder to shoulder together against Japanese imperialists and U.S. aggressors and won a victory.

Visiting the post of KPA's Chon Jae Son unit, he recalled with deep emotion the days when he rushed to the Korean front under the banner of "Resisting America and Aiding Korea, Safeguarding the Home and Defending the Motherland" and fought on the Sanggam Ridge against the enemy. He said that victory was won at the battle on the Sanggam Ridge thanks to the coordinated operations of the armies of China and Korea and the active support of the Korean people.

Earlier on August 25, President Kim Il Sung received the fraternal Chinese military envoy headed by Mr. Qin Jiwei and had a warm and friendly talk with them.

Chinese Youth Delegation

A 200-member Chinese youth friendship envoy, which arrived in Pyongyang by train on August 20, was enthusiastically welcomed by the Korean people to demonstrate the "great Sino-Korean friendship sealed in blood" on the principles of Marxist-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

During their stay in the DPRK, they attended various friendship programs including an August 21 meeting of Pyongyang youth and sudents at the People's Palace of Culture, joint musical performance, and a film show to develop traditional Korean-Chinese friendship down through generations to come.

President Kim Directs S. Hamgyong WPK Commitee

President Kim Il Sung on August 24 directed an enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in the provincial capital of Hamhung. **(See related article on page 2)**

Discussed at the gathering was the question of further developing the economy of S. Hamgyong Province.

President Kim Il Sung put forward a guideline for speeding up the growth of the provincial economy and set tasks to be attained by various economic domains.

He said that chemical and mining industry, fisheries and agriculture are the most important tasks facing the province.

Also participating in the WPK provincial meeting were Premier Kang Song San, vice President Li Jong Ok, vice premiers Yong Hyong Muk, Kim Hwan and many other high ranking Party and government officials.

The tasks put forward by the President includes: 1) a better hygienic and cultural environment in Hamhung; 2) rapid increase in coal production; 3) construction of many medium- and small-scale power stations and wind power stations and a thermal power station in Hamhung to increase electric power generation; 4) increase in the output of chemical products; 5) production of larger quantities of chemical products; 6) building of a plastic material and synthetic rubber production base in Hamhung; 7) increase in the production of compressors and large machine tools and in the capacity to produce ordered equipment; 8) increase in mineral production; 9) development of textile industry; 10) increase in the production of sea food, and a perspective target of grain production.

President Kim Il Sung stressed that the living standards of the people should be further improved by increasing the production of meat, eggs and cooking oil.

Saying that it is very important to do effective supply services for the workers in Hamhung, he also set forth concrete tasks for this purpose.

Indian Lawmakers Join Backers of N-free Korea

Four Indian lawmakers joined the supporters of Pyongyang's call for marking out the Korean Peninsula as a nuclear-free zone, when they issued on August 7 press statements, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. GIs and nuclear weapons from Korea and its early response to the DPRK's proposal, reported the KCNA.

They are S.P. Malik, member of the Upper House from the Indian National Congress Party (I), B.S. Murti, member of the Lower House, Narain Choubei, member of the Lower House from the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Saipudin Choudury, member of the Lower House from the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

They were united in urging Washington to evacuate from south Korea with nuclear weapons deployed there and to early respond to Pyongyang's proposal for making the region nuclear-free.

Mr. Choubei, who warned that the Americans would use nuclear weapons in case of war, urged the Indian people to turn out to the struggle to get the peninsula converted into a nuclear-free zone in the interest of the world.

Mr. Malik demanded that the U.S. repeal its operational plans to use nuclear weapons in the region.

Non-aligned Summit Opens; DPRK Veep Attends It

DPRK Vice President Pak Sung Chul, who visited Zimbabwe at the head of a DPRK delegation, attended the triennial 8th non-aligned summit conference, which coincided with the 25th anniversary of its founding, held in the capital of Harare on September 1-6.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, member of the delegation, on September 26 and 27 met and had talks with his counterparts from Zimbabwe, Cuba and Yogoslavia prior to the foreign ministers meeting, which began on September 28 with Zimbabwean foreign minister's address, which blasted U.S. policies in Africa and Central America and called for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

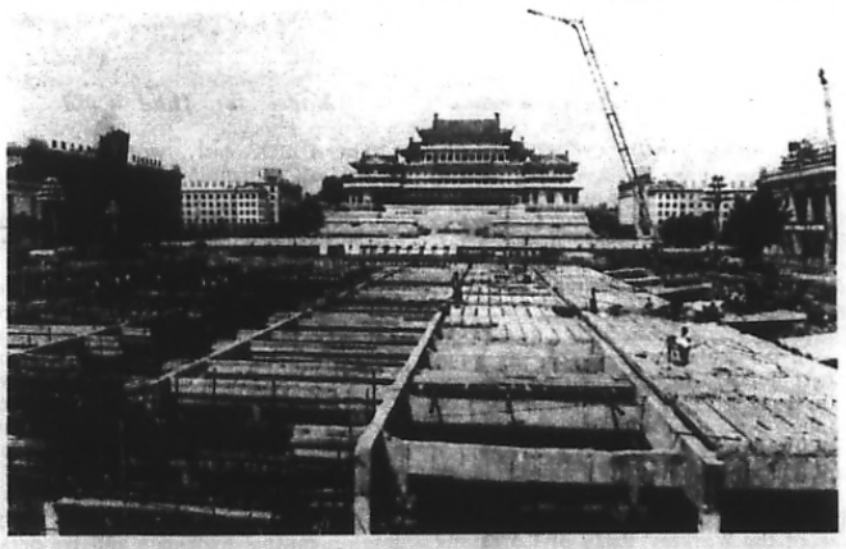
High-level officials from 101 member nations which represent a third of the world's population and two-thirds of the member countries of the U.N. gathered on September 26 and 27 to prepare a draft declaration, in which the United States and Britain were prime targets of the non-aligned movement.

They were charged with frustrating comprehensive international sanctions against the racist regime through vetoes in the U.N. Security Council.

Another section of the document expressed "outrage" over the $100 million U.S. aid program for rebels against the Nicaraguan government and accused Washington of an "immoral and illegal act and blatant aggression" against it.

The draft declaration debated in the closed sessions accused the developed nations of maintaining trade restriction, subsidizing their exports and of their failure to reduce fiscal imbalances which led to "high real interest rates which at present are well above the histroical level."

The First Underground Shopping Street



"Workers here have already removed tens of thousands cubic metres of earth and have completed groundmaking and set up pillars and walls." — Rodong Sinmun on August 17 described the construction work of an underground shopping street which is going on in Pyongyang. This is the DPRK's first plan of this kind, which is expected to provide more convenience and pleasure to citizens there in their life. According to the WPK organ paper, the newly-building shopping center, situated in the heart of the capital city, is to be adorned gorgeously with plentiful marbles. Round and oval display counters, fountains, large mirrors on ceilings and pillars in the underground market, which will be air-conditioned and fit up with devices to prevent dampness, will give fresh and unique feelings to visitors, the paper added.

S. Hamgyong WPK Com. Meeting Held

An enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Hamhung on August 24 under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung, KCNA reported.

Attending the meeting were Kang Song San, Li Jong Ok, Yon Hyong Muk, Kim Hwan, Li Gun Mo, Chon Byong Ho, Hong Song Nam, Hong Si Hak, Kim Bok Sin, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Yun Hyok, Pak Nam Gi, So Gwan Hi and Kim Chang Ju, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council concerned, members of the Executive Committee of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, functionaries of the party and administrative and economic bodies and party secretaries and directors of factories and enterprises in the province.

The question of further developing the economic work of South Hamgyong Province was discussed at the meeting.

President Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guideline in developing the national economy of the province to a high stage.

He taught that chemical industry, mining industry, fisheries and agriculture are the most important tasks facing South Hamgyong Province.

Saying that South Hamgyong Province with its industrial domains of enormous nation-wide significance holds an important place in the economic development of the country, he set tasks to various domains of the national economy in the province.

He, to begin with, said that in energetic work should be undertaken for the creation of a better hygienic and cultural environment in Hamhung.

The purpose of the building of socialism and communism being the promotion of the people's welfare and guarantee of their interests, he said, officials should always place the interests of the working people above anything else in all work, as demanded by the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung put forward tasks for rapidly increasing coal production in the province.

He said the prospecting forces should be firmly built up and sufficient materials and equipment be supplied for this work so as to keep prospecting far ahead of other work and discover greater coal deposits while keeping production on a high level at the existing coal mines.

He taught that the capacities of the existing power stations including the Changjin-gang, Pujon-gang and Hochon-gang power stations should be further enhanced, if the constantly growing demand for power is to be satisfied.

He said it was necessary for increased production of electricity to hasten the construction of the Kumyagang Power Station, build many medium- and small-scale power stations and wind power stations and construct a thermal power station in Hamhung in keeping with the increased production of coal, so as to produce electricity and ensure city heating.

Saying it was of weighty importance in rapidly developing the national economy as a whole to vigorously strive to increase the output of chemical products of various kinds in South Hamgyong Province where there are large-scale chemical factories, he emphasized the need to continue directing big efforts to developing chemical industry in the province.

Expressing deep satisfaction with the fulfilment of the chemical fertilizer production plan ahead of schedule by the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex in the last fertilizer year, he said the complex should increase the production of fertilizers.

He also expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the February 8 Vinalon Complex has increased the production and rendered the state large benefits by invigorating the technical innovation movement. He stressed that the complex should produce larger quantities of chemical products, such as vinalon, vinyl chloride, agricultural chemicals and caustic soda to supply them to different domains of the national economy.

President Kim Il Sung set a task to build a plastic material and synthetic rubber production base in Hamhung.

He taught that efforts should be continuously directed to large-scale chemical factories and, at the same time, minor chemical factories be developed extensively so as to produce large quantities of chemical products including reagent, dye and paints in different parts.

He highly praised the Ryongsong Machine Complex for having done a lot of work, such as the building a 10,000 ton power press and large machine tools and completion of the assemblyline of the compounding tower through mass technical innovation movement. He emphasized that the complex should increase the production of compressors and large machine tools and, at the same time, increase the production capacity of ordered equipment in keeping with the developing reality, so as to produce and supply larger quantities of large machine tools and ordered equipment to the socialist construction sites in time.

President Kim Il Sung said that as South Hamgyong Province holds an important position in attaining the 1.5 million ton target of non-ferrous metal production, the province should concentrate efforts on increasing mineral production at mines in Tanchon district.

He stressed that the Komdok General Mining Enterprise should give fullest scope to the existing production capacity by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of large dynamiting and large treatment.

He taught that the mines in Tanchon district should constantly increase the output of non-ferrous ores and the production of magnesia clinker.

President Kim Il Sung said that South Hamgyong Province should direct big efforts to textile industry, too, to supply people with more drapery of good quality.

He noted that it was of particularly weighty significance to increase the production of sea food in South Hamgyong Province which has a great share in the development of fisheries in Korea.

He taught that in order to make bigger hauls of fishes including sardines, necessary fishing tackles should be produced and supplied in sufficient quantity so that the sea could be occupied all the year round, and solid ship repair bases be built up and that fish storage and processing should be done well to supply people with fresh fishes in all season.

He said that thoroughgoing preparations for winter fishing should be made from now so that all fishing boats could be operated in full capacity in the winter fishing season.

Since the province has favourable natural geographical conditions for shallow sea culture, he said, it should conduct this culture on an extensive scale to further boost sea food production.

He set a perspective target of grain production before South Hamgyong Province and taught that farming should be placed on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche farming method to augment grain yield.

He said the province which faces sea and suffers from frost very often should obtain more good seeds suitable to the local climate and strictly abide by the principle of right crop in right season and right crop in right soil.

He taught that the farms should make substantial preparations beforehand to gather in rich crops in time, without loss, while doing the immediate farm work well.

President Kim Il Sung taught that the living standards of the people should be further improved by increasing the production of meat, eggs and cooking oil.

Saying that it is very important to do effective supply service for the workers who are massed in Hamhung, he set forth concrete tasks for this.

Non-aligned Movement & Korea (2)

—On Occasion of Harare Summit Conf. of Non-aligned Countries—

(Continued from the previous issue)

Independent Economy

Many developing countries are in an extremely difficult economic state.

They had won political independence. However, their economic independence are prevented by large multinationals of big countries.

The foreign debts of the developing countries are increasing year by year. Their debts, which totaled 87,000 million dollars in 1970, shot up to 451,600 million dollars, around 15 times that of 1970, and at the end of 1984, to 895,000 million dollars, around 10 times.

The June 20 joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK declared that a nation economically dependent on other countries is also politically dependent, that economic reliance on others inevitably leads to political reliance.

The only way for developing countries to promote economic independence is to build a solid national economy by utilizing their own resources and force and to expand and develop South-South cooperation for this purpose.

Model for Third World

The DPRK early worked out the policy of expanding and developing South-South cooperation as an important part of its foreign economic activities and has devoted all its efforts to this end.

The basic stance of the DPRK to tackle the problem of South-South cooperation was clearly set out in a resolution on strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic activity and further developing foreign trade, adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, in January, 1984.

The resolution states as follows:

"If developing countries actively develop mutual exchange and cooperation, in such a way that countries which have technique provide technique, those which have raw materials contribute raw materials and those which have funds offer funds, on the principle of collective self-reliance, they can live without relying on others, build an independent national economy, and establish an equal and just international economic order by strengthening their bargaining power and counter force with the industrialized countries."

The Symposium of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, from August 26 to 31, 1981.

5,000 Experts Dispatched to Many Countries

The DPRK, based on the spirit of South-South cooperation, has so far constructed over 30 factories in 22 countries and built irrigation system. Moreover, it has helped the developing countries in nation-building efforts both materially and morally, by dispatching over 5,000 technicians and experts to 50-odd countries.

The construction projects are included: heavy industrial plants including water-power stations, cement factories and dockyards and educational and cultural facilities including school and palaces of culture.

The fact that Korea has been able to develop South-South cooperation in this way in an exemplary way, is due to its solid independent national economy and the rich experience which it has accumulated in the course of achieving it. The DPRK, based on these positive achievements and experience, is giving assistance to developing countries.

For example, there is a conference room of OAU (Organization of African Unity) built in Guinea in 1983. It is an internationally known conference room used by OAU. It was completed with up-to-date architectural technique of the DPRK.

(Continued on page 3)

Korea Int'l General Joint Venture Co. Set Up

The Korea International General Joint Venture Company was set up and will commence business from Oct. 10.

The DPRK preparatory committee of joint ventures and the joint venture research committee organized by Korean residents in Japan on Aug. 8 decided to set up the "Korea International General Joint Venture Company" (KIGJCO) and signed an agreement in Pyongyang.

The signing ceremony held at the People's Palace of Culture was attended by Chong Song Nam, Kim Ju Yong and other personages concerned with the DPRK, Ryo Song Gun, Mun Byong Om and Chon Jin Sik, of the Korean Traders and Industrialists Union of Japan.

The KIGJCO aims to start joint venture businesses in a unified form together with commercial companies, DPRK organizations and the Korean traders and industrialists; to produce products of good quality based on modern technology; to expand overseas markets; and eventually to contribute to the development of the fatherland.

The KIGJCO is a limited liability company, its headquarters being located in central Pyongyang, while its branch office is in Tokyo. It plans to set up an agency in Wonsan (DPRK) and in other cities in foreign countries when they are required.

The company will provide facilities and services for resident Korean traders who intend to manage joint ventures with the DPRK and subsidize each joint venture company.

Specified in the agreement are enterprises and companies for joint ventures covering 28 business fields which include the clothing processing industry, road construction and transportation.

Contracts, technological agreements and major preparatory work for the joint venture will be promoted from now on.

Joint ventures by resident Korean traders and industrialists will be dealt with through the company.

The DPRK Joint Venture Law (consisting of five chapters with 26 articles) was put into effect on Sep. 8, 1984. Afterwards, a series of laws, which include income tax law, foreign currency control and labor control laws were rearranged. In addition "regulations relative to the enforcement of the Joint Venture Law" were stipulated (10 chapters with 71 articles).

The Joint Venture Guidance Bureau was set up under the Ministry of External Economic Affairs of the Administration Council.

On the other hand, a joint venture research committee (chairman Chon Yon Sik) was founded in Japan on June 16, this year.

The committee aims at: the investigation and research of joint ventures with the DPRK and offering facilities to foreign companies and enterprises for the purpose of joint ventures; assistance for general work and the external and internal dealings relative to the joint venture.

EDITORIAL

We Welcome Gorbachev's Extension of Moratorium On Nuclear Tests

The Foreign Ministry of the DPRK in an August 19 statement expressed support for the decision of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to extend the year-old Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing until January 1, 1987. The statement said that the Soviet decision "is a constructive and positive one which is substantially conducive to preventing the danger of a new world war, a nuclear war, defending world peace and security and improving the universal international situation."

In recent years, the Soviet Union has taken various peace initiatives. They include the successful holding of the Moscow-Washington summit talks in Geneva, the announcement of a moratorium on nuclear testing in August 1985, the proposal of the total abolition of nuclear weapons within this century and the proposal to hold summit talks of Asia-Pacific regions in Hiroshima.

Mr. Gorbachev's latest extension of the Soviet freeze on nuclear tests is a clear token of sincere desire for world peace on the part of Moscow.

We fully support the latest initiative taken by the Soviet Union, highly appreciating it as another clear expression of the peace policy consistently pursued by the Soviet party and government.

The United States, in the meantime, dismissed Mr. Gorbachev's latest step "as a propaganda ploy" showing its unwillingness to agree to a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

A U.S. official said recently that the United States has a plan to open "a second front" in the Far East (Korea) when the United States has a war with the Soviet Union in Europe. The new U.S. Pacific strategy calls for increasing U.S. presence in the Pacific. The deployment of F-16s in Misawa AFB and of Tomahawk cruise missiles on U.S. warships in the Pacific is part of it.

The battleship New Jersey and two other U.S. Navy warships armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles called at three Japanese ports on August 24.

It is said that two U.S. carrier task forces will join a naval drill to be conducted by the U.S. battleship New Jersey in the Sea of Japan after the 45,000-ton battleship resumed duty on September 2. The two flattops are the nuclear-propelled Carl Vinson (81,600 tons) and Ranger (60,000 tons).

In addition to their task forces, the U.S. Navy's 5,770-ton destroyer Merrill, the nuclear-powered cruiser Long Beach (15,540 tons), and a nuclear-powered submarine Pollack (3,750 tons) are also expected to participate in a series of large-scale exercises. The number of vessels participating in the drills is expected to reach about 30.

The planned fleet exercises represent a "major shift" in Navy operations which will involve expansion of fleet exercises in the North Pacific, threatening the Soviet Union and the DPRK. (The last major exercises by the U.S. Navy near the region were carried out from October to November of 1984 with the participation of five carriers and other accompanying naval craft.)

Today there is no more important effort than the effort to reduce international tension and avoid the possibility of nuclear war in the search for lasting peace.

In view of the present international tension, a series of peace proposals by the Soviet Union is very appropriate.

The United States should seek avenues to reduce tensions and should not heighten tensions by staging military exercises which may result in real conflict.

We urge Washington to have talks, not war exercises, with Pyongyang on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, one of the most dangerous powderkegs in the world.

(Continued from page 2)

On July 9 this year, the 8th graduation ceremony was held at the Sudanese Youth and Children's Palace in the presence of Prime Minister Al Sadig Abdulrahman Al Mahdi. The palace was constructed 9 years ago with Korea's assistance.

Also included are the following buildings which were constructed with Korea's assistance – a water power station, a pump factory, a dockyard, a monument of heroes (Ethiopia), a hospital (Rwanda), a technical school, a cement factory (Somalia), an educational centre and a young men's hall (Madagascar).

Foreign Students Received

Korea is actively promoting South-South cooperation, especially in agricultural assistance to attain self-sufficiency in food.

It is said that foreign agricultural aid has been extended in more than 150 cases in 60-odd countries.

The DPRK established a college of agricultural science and agricultural research institutes in eastern and western Africa including Guinea and Uganda and provided many experimental farms.

More than 60 Korean agricultural and technical cooperation teams are working devotedly in many developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, including Tanzania, Guinea, Democratic Yemen, Guyana.

Meanwhile, many colleges in the DPRK including Wonsan Agricultural College are receiving many foreign students and putting energy into the work of training scientists and technical staff for the development of agriculture in developing countries.

The next task of the people of the non-aligned countries who have obtained political independence is to build an independent national economy to consolidate their independence.

Then, they turn their eyes to the DPRK which became a powerful socialist industrial country in 14 short years, by thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

Korea, with powerful economic potentials, knows no food crisis and exports rice to many countries, has abolished taxes for the first time in history, and is richly endowed with parks, forests and lakes–the socialist system of the DPRK is based on these favorable natural and social surroundings.

But located in the Far East, Korea was under the yoke of big countries many times in history. In its modern history, it was trampled underfoot by Japan and was placed under Japanese colonial rule for 36 years.

Moreover, the country was reduced to ashes by the aggressive war of the U.S. Forty one years have passed since the liberation of Korea, but south Korea is still under U.S. rule and the Korean Peninsula remains devided.

In spite of all these unfavorable conditions, the DPRK built an independent national economy in short period and is encouraging the developing countries in their struggle to build an independent economy.

Brisk Diplomatic Relations

Countries supporting the DPRK are increasing year by year.

For example, in the beginning of the 1970s, the DPRK had diplomatic relations with only 30-odd countries. In ten-odd years since then, the number reached more than 70 countries. Now it has diplomatic relations with 105 countries (as of Jan. 31, 1986).

In April 1982, 221 delegations and delegates from 118 countries participated in the events held to celebrate the 70 birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

This means that these countries represented two-thirds of the world.

Almost all developing countries sent high-ranking officials as delegates including heads of state to participate in the events.

Meanwhile, party and government leaders of 56 countries visited Korea in 4 years from 1980 to 1983.

Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe, host country of the Harare summit conference of the non-aligned countries, visited Korea 3 times in 1978, 1980 and 1985, and President Canaan Banana 2 times in 1982 and 1983.

Without unity the existence of the non-aligned movement is unthinkable and its noble idea of independence against imperialism cannot be defended.

More than 60 Korean agricultural and technical cooperation teams are working devotedly in many developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, including Tanzania, Guinea, Guyana.

The non-aligned countries have a firm foundation for unity and mutual cooperation.

This has enabled the non-aligned movement to defend its lofty idea without breaking up under any adversities and difficulties and grow into a mighty anti-imperialist force of independence over the past 25 years.

The 8th summit conference in Harare from Sep. 1 was of important significance in that it discussed important pending problems including the unity of the non-aligned movement, the struggle to establish a new international economic order and South-South cooperation.

(Concluded)

Pyongyang on Nakasone's Seoul Visit

Rodong Sinmun on August 24, commenting on the plan of Japanese prime minister Nakasone to visit south Korea to "congratulate" the opening of the Asian Games in September, says this is aimed to prop up the Chon Du Hwan dictatorship whose fate is sealed up.

Noting that the Chon junta is now floundering in a serious predicament in face of the powerful struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy, against U.S. and for independence, the author of the commentary says:

It is the United States that craftily schemes to maintain its colonial rule at any cost, frightened at critical developments in south Korea. The Americans are drawing Japan, their junior ally in their scheme to keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base.

Needless to say, Nakasone's scheduled tour of south Korea is demanded by the U.S.

His tour of south Korea will only lay a new obstacle in the way of Korean reunification and deepen the north-south confrontation.

Originally the hosting of the Asian Games and the Olympic Games in Seoul was planned to be used in the "two Koreas" plot.

Through these games the authorities try to paint south Korea, an out-and-out colony of U.S., as an "independent state," get recognition from many countries and freeze the division of Korea into "two Koreas". And with these games as an occasion they try to intensify the suppression of people realise their wild ambition for long-term office.

Nakasone plans to visit south Korea to help the Chon junta in their scheme. This is an insult to the south Korean people demanding democracy and independence. At the same time, it is a challenge to the entire Korean people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The support of the Japanese reactionaries to the south Korean authorities is not gratis. In giving allround support to the Asian Games and Olympic Games the Japanese authorities scheme to subjugate south Korea more thoroughly politically and economically and, further, realise their military domination over south Korea.

The Korean people cannot repress national indignation at the plan of Nakasone to set foot in south Korea but strongly demand the cancellation of his plan.

Nakasone had better act with discretion.

Tear Gas Bomb Victim Files Suit

A university student on August 28 filed a damages suit with the Seoul District Civil Court against the south Korean authorities, seeking 10 million won in compensation for the injuries he suffered when an unexploded tear gas bomb bit him, according to The Korea Times.

Protest against Asian Games

Buddhists in south Korea joined in the struggle against the Asian Games. The General Affairs Division of the Buddhist Chogye Sect, the biggest Buddhist organization in south Korea, on August 16 decided not to "participate in any activity of the Asiad art festival". It announced that "temples would be closed" during the Games.

Meanwhile, about 300 students of Seoul's prestigious Hanyang University on August 27 held a "death-defying meeting to prevent the Asian Games which will serve to perpetuate the division of Korea" on the campus and clashed with tear-gas firing police at the gate when the demonstrators tried to take to the street. The melee lasted for about one hour. The university's gymnasium is to be the place for volleyball matches in the Games.

On August 21, about 200 students of Seoul National University staged a "meeting for inaugurating a preparatory committee for the reorganization of the general student council and checking the Asian Games. The participants claimed that the Games imposes sufferings upon poor people in south Korea. The meeting was followed by a demonstration.

Suppressive Measures

The south Korean authorities are strengthening its suppressive steps against the dissidents on the pretext of the coming Asian Games.

The chief of the south Korean national police headquarters on August 21 issued a 60-day "emergency alert duty order" at a municipal and provincial police chiefs meeting in Seoul to "ensure law and order during the Games scheduled for Spt. 20-Oct. 8."

He also announced that police commandoes and special police forces would be mobilized in the "emergency alert duty" from September 21 to October 8.

Meanwhile, the chief of the metropolitan police bureau ordered all policemen in Seoul to be armed when they are put on patrol duty during the Games.

The south Korean education ministry on August 22 urged presidents and deans of the 55-higher-learning institutions in Seoul, Kyonggi Province and Kangwon Province in a meeting in Seoul to apply disciplinary regulations strictly to "problem students" and declared that anti-"government" protesters should be severely punished.

Earlier on August 16, the authorities issued an "order to wipe out street ruffians" to the police throughout south Korea, instructing it to strengthen check-up and search and launch an indefinite street roundup campaign.

Li Min U Stresses Direct Pres. Vote

Li Min U, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, on August 25 vowed not to make a compromise on constitutional revision if it betrays the people's desire for "democratization."

"If a political party attempts to achieve its undemocratic goal of prolonging the dictatorship, compromise with them will result in a crippled democracy at best and the burial of democracy in the end," he said.

He also declared that his party will mount an "out-of-parliament" struggle if the ruling party fails to promise to guarantee "the people's free choice of government" by the end of September.

Explaining his party's draft amendment at the special basic law revision panel of the national assembly, Li asserted that the general public desire for the reintroduction of a president-led government in the direct election formula was proved by the February 1985 elections.

He criticized the draft amendment of the DJP, featuring a parliamentary cabinet system, as "aiming at extending its stay in power."

"The DJP's proposal for the parliamentary cabinet system cannot help but be interpreted as a ploy to prolong its grasp of power by rewriting the national assembly law very undemocratically," he stressed.

Li also pointed out that the DJP's draft failed to clarify the way of ensuring the "people's free choice of government", which was agreed upon between DJP chairman Ro Tae U and himself on May 29.

Defence Council for Miss Kwon

More than a hundred lawyers will form a defense council for Miss Kwon, a dissident female, in her expected court battle against a police investigator who sexually molested her during questioning.

Her allegation was dismissed as a "fabrication" by the prosecution, which dropped charges against policeman Moon Gui Dong.

The prospective formation of the defense council was decided on during a meeting of attorneys of the human rights committees of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy on August 26.

Also joining are lawyers belonging to the Justice and Peace Committee of Korean Catholics.

Buddhists Join in Anti-Chon, Democratic Movement

About 40 south Korean Buddhist monks and laymen on August 11 staged a sit-in in Seoul, calling for the release of a Buddhist leader who was arrested for leading an anti-"government" protest early this year.

The demonstrators also demanded suspension of suppression of the Buddhists' democratic movement and release of all democratic Buddhist prisoners.

ADA's Resolution on U.S. Policy Toward S. Korea

The Washington-based Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) adopted the following resolution on U.S. policy toward south Korea.

The resolution was adopted at the June 5-8 ADA 38th National Convention held at a hotel in Washington, D.C.

Founded in 1947 by a group that included Eleanor Roosevelt and Hubert Humphrey, ADA is one of the oldest and most respected lobbying and political education organizations in Washington. The President of ADA is congressman Ted Weiss (D-NY).

Following is the full text of the resolution:

Adopted 1986

The U.S. Government, in providing military and economic support to the non-democratic government of south Korea, effectively condones the military controlled government's efforts to suppress open discussion of national policies and political conditions. By imprisoning, torturing, and, at times, simply destroying those who disagree with government policies, the present and past regimes of south Korea have made a total mockery of U.S. foreign policy regarding human rights.

The Korean government's complete disregard for human rights must be dealt with firmly by the U.S. government. Only with the stability of political freedom can south Korea made productive and positive use of the economic and military aid and cooperation it receives from the United States. We call upon the U.S. government to –

1) Urge separation of the military from political power in south Korea; a democratic, civilian government must control the military forces;

2) Urge that south Korea replace its authoritarian government with a democratic government, that is based on competitive secret ballot elections and on constitutional guarantees of political freedom for all Koreans including the civil rights of Kim Dae Jung.

3) Urge release of all political prisoners;

4) Initiate congressional investigation into the use of U.S. military material in the suppression of human rights in south Korea.

5) Make continuation of military and economic aid dependent upon the steps taken by the Korean governments towards democratization and the restoration of human rights.

6) Treat the denial by the south Korean government of internationally recognized labor rights as an unfair trade practice and apply appropriate penalties against south Korean exports.

7) To recognize that the basic problem of Korea is the poverty and low living standards of the majority of its people. Action must be taken to raise the minimum wages and earnings of peasants and to urge restoration of free trade union activity in south Korea.

8) Act to stop all KCIA activities and reign of terror among Korean communities in the USA and the rest of the world.

9) Encourage better relations between north and south Korea including a U.N.-initiated negotiation for a peace treaty and, in the interim, to establish a genuine U.N. force to monitor the current Demilitarized Zone (to keep the two sides apart) until a peace treaty is signed and peaceful relations established.

10) Demand that a fully direct democratic election be held for all local and national officials of Korea.

These actions are essential to the security of the United States. Unless we act, a rising tide of social unrest, economic disruption, and the possibility of outside intervention all threaten to undermine the precarious peace that prevails today in northeast Asia. Otherwise, the United States, once again, might find itself in an unpopular war to protect an Asian dictatorship.

Statement of Conscience of Ex-aide to S. Korean P.M. (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

5. Forcible arrest

As I shouted at them, I was arrested forcibly at around 8 p.m. by police and station employees, and was taken to the central police station.

I kept telling the truth and shouted, "Can police commit sexual torture? Can police who have to guard people's property and life infringe upon human rights and destroy a woman worker's personality with sexual torture? Punish the policeman who defiled her chastity."

At around 10 p.m., I was questioned by a policeman.

He spent 2 hours to write a report after listening to my statement.

Mainly he asked me, "Didn't you drink? Were you drunken then?"

I replied "Yes", because it was true that I had drunken a little, and because instantly I remembered the faces of my superiors and my family members who might suffer because of my arrest.

I stated I had drunken a lot of liquor. (20 bottles of Japanese liquor)

The policeman wrote it down, nodding.

However, I exaggerated this story, because I was worried about my position, my superiors' safety, and also because my concern about the effect that the sexual torture case at Puchon might have on my family.

How could I drink 20 bottles in 1 hour and a half with a friend of mine, and even if I could, how could I walk such a long distance from the Jabo Building where I met my friend to the Chungmuro subway station, get my ticket punched and condemn police before many citizens?

6. The letter of resignation forced on me and how I was compelled to resign.

I was taken in custody in a special room after the investigation at 12 p.m. It seemed to me that I received the same special treatment even in the detention room that I was given in the police station before and after the investigation.

I felt dissatisfied with it, and asked them to move me to an ordinary detention room where the students who had attended the Myongdong rally were locked up. I was moved there.

In the room, I met a dozen students and the father of the self-immolated worker Pak Yong Jin, and I thought it was good that I was moved to that room.

They were very sincere and looked like "guardian gods", and especially Pak Yong Jin's father's words greatly impressed me.

Talking with them, I felt that their only offense(?) was shouting about the truth about the Puchon sexual torture case, and so was mine.

They were very nice to me because I was a government official, and did not cared at all about their own safety.

Their investigation, after all, was another plot to conceal the truth about the police sexual torture, because it was obvious that they had to be dragged and investigated by police only because they staged a peaceful demonstration.

Yes. They were fighting for the country's humanization, a human gospel, and for the restoration of human rights.

Among them were very young students and my junior in the college, now working as a researcher at a public research center.

I was very much ashamed of my life which I had spent, suffering as a government official, when I realized that they all had firm confidence in the issue of human rights.

I envied them more than I felt ashamed.

At around 12:30 p.m. on the next day, I was released without being told of the reason.

Ha Sung Bong, the secretary to the prime minister, sent Pak Jin Ho, the director of the prime minister's office, to receive me after he was informed of my arrest by the security headquarters' chief.

I didn't know this at that time.

Pak told me to return to the office immediately, and said the secretary had heard the chief of the security headquarters saying on the phone, "An officer of the prime minister's office, named Kim Hyong Bae, staged a demonstration, and was arrested by police as an agitator of the Myongdong incident. So, send someone to receive him as soon as possible."

After I came back to the office, I met Kim Chang Nyon, my direct superior.

He asked me to write down everything about the matter.

I wrote a report the same in content as the police report.

I was ordered to come to office as usual next week, though my vacation was to start on Monday (July 21).

So I went to my office early on Monday morning.

As soon as I went there, Kim Chang Jin, the 2nd administrative officer for the prime minister, called my direct superior Kim and told him that he had been severely scolded by the prime minister Ro Sin Yong about the case at a meeting of assistants to the prime minister that morning.

After a while, my superior Kim told me to tender my resignation immediately.

I refused and asked him to give me time to consider it.

Then, officer Kim Chang Jin said to me, "The prime minister was terribly angry, saying, 'This was the incident that was reported directly by the agency for national security planning on Sunday night.' Your resignation should be accepted at once." So saying, he forced me to resign.

So I resigned, considering the relations between them.

When I resigned, they told me to tell others that I resigned so as to be hospitalized for medical treatment as I was involved in a traffic accident.

Here I make it clear, however, that my resignation was forced on me because of my opinion about the infringement on the human rights like the Miss Kwon incident and because I shouted before citizens.

Now I think they were afraid of the matter of the forced resignation being made public, so that they intended to protect themselves from the outcome of it.

The resignation forced on me because of my opinion about human rights is invalid and unjust as it has nothing to do with a political matter.

Why did this occur within a single day in a democratic country in which the political neutrality of government officials is supposed to be guaranteed?

Where can be find the spirit of our "constitution" which states that political neutrality is maintained by resisting and disobeying unjust orders or guidance?

7. My statement of conscience

This historical crime committed by the government by ignoring the morals and ethics of society and the protection of justice instead of protecting and practicing them, and by insulating the victim and enforcing an unlawful investigation as it did in the Puchon sexual torture case, clearly reveals the true nature of this government which is frantically trying to maintain itself with lies and violence.

I solemnly declare that the ugly, dirty and systematic sexual torture inflicted upon 23-year-old lovely female worker, after all, will expose the violent and barbarous nature of the present government, and it will stand trial before history in the near future.

I declare again that all Miss Kwon's assertion is plain truth as Cardinal Stephen Kim Su Hwan said.

Not only I but also all the people and even the mountains and rivers of our country will not be silenced until the truth about this unprecedented barbarity of sexual torture is brought to light and all the persons concerned are punished.

This incident is of great importance as affects our society's human rights and morals.

8. To the nation's 1 million government officials

The government officials are supposed to be people's servants. We can no longer remain criminals for the dictatorial regime, criminals whom the present government can utilize at its beck and call, or running dogs for the dictator.

It is natural that the fruits earned by our hard work should be used to serve the people and returned to the people, and should not be monopolized by a dictator or any political power.

We must not be forcibly used to justify evil power and deceive the people.

One million government officials!

Refuse unjust orders! Do not deceive yourselves by saying, "I unwillingly committed unjust, unlawful acts, because I had to obey orders or instructions."

As you see in the sexual torture case at Puchon police station, the result of obedience to an unjust instruction is only dismissal of the criminal Moon himself, the chief and some other leaders of the police station.

Why is investigation under duress a customary practice in this country?

Why aren't those dismissed who directly ordered this act or are responsible for customary torture such as the chief of the police headquarters, the chief of the agency for national security planning and the secretary of home affairs?

They ought to be punished for neglect of their duties through insufficient supervision and guidance in this case. These facts give us a lesson. They clearly show that we shouldn't follow unjust instructions or unlawful orders.

All those who work for the people as government officials, local public workers, policemen, teachers and county public workers!

We have to become civil servants for the people.

If we follow unjust instructions blindly, our conscience will be dulled, and the degradation of conscience will lead us to commit acts of injustice unconsiously and unwittingly.

But has anyone who is responsible for acts of injustice ever been dismissed?

As you can see clearly, they are taking advantage of your commitment to injustice.

Why should the government officials who are supposed to be neutral in politics be involved in their tricky conspiracy?

The Puchon incident is a matter concerned to the restoration of the human rights of Miss Kwon.

It is a matter that my wife, my sister, my neighbours and all the people of this country should consider, as it is a grave incident that affects our culture and beautiful manners and customs with a history of 5,000 years and the good morals of our cultured nation.

I appeal specially to policemen and workers of the security section who are in charge of investigation.

Do your best for the democracy of our country as members of a cultured nation, democratic citizens, and citizens of the world who love justice and peace, with respect to our immediate questions of constitutional revision and democracy.

Remember and record the acts if you are ordered to do illegal and forcible investigation, or commit acts of torture or sexual assault.

Keep on recording who is responsible for injustice if it is committed, until they repent their acts of injustice and the age of democracy in which the justice and human rights will blossom comes to this country...

Finally, I dedicate this statement of conscience to 1 million government officials and all the people, admiring the courage of Miss Kwon who has opened a horizon for the restoration of human rights by exposing the truth with all her strength without yielding to the vast system of violence and political power in spite of the fact that she is a frail, young, unmarried woman.

Long live the restoration of human rights!

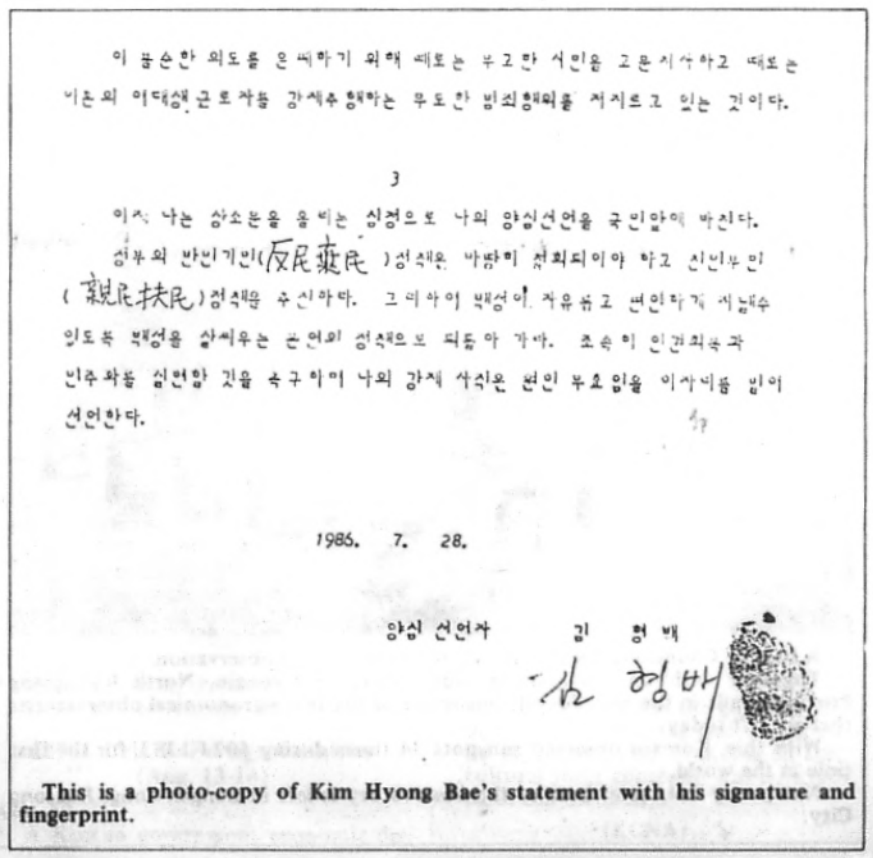
Long live democracy!

Long live the realization of political neutrality of government officials!

I solemnly declare that this statement of conscience of mine is a real, unchangeable one, even if my real purpose is distorted due to the persecution and suppression I may have to suffer because of this statement.

July 28, 1986 Kim Hyong Bae

(Concluded)



이 품순한 의도를 은폐하기 위해 때로는 무고한 시민을 고문치사하고 때로는 이른의 어용생근로자들 강제추행하는 무도한 범죄행위를 저지르고 있는 것이다.

3

이제 나는 상소문을 올리는 심정으로 나의 양심선언을 국민앞에 바친다.

정부의 반민기민(反民棄民)정책은 마땅히 사회되어야 하고 신민부민(親民扶民)정책을 수립하라. 그리하여 백성이 자유롭고 편안하게 지낼수 있도록 백성을 살찌우는 큰 정치의 정책으로 되돌아 가라. 조속히 인권회복과 민주화를 실현할 것을 촉구하며 나의 강제 사직은 본인 부도임을 이자리를 빌어 선언한다.

1986. 7. 28.

양심 선언자 김 형 배

This is a photo-copy of Kim Hyong Bae's statement with his signature and fingerprint.

Pyongyang again Hits New Edition of "Japanese History"

PYONGYANG August 22 (KCNA) – *Chon Yong Ryul, Director of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Science, basing himself on historical materials, condemns the wrong descriptions on the Korean history in the new edition of "Japanese History", the history textbook for the Japanese high school, which whitewashes the aggressive actions of the Japanese imperialists, and openly impairs the national dignity of the Korean people.*

In his article contributed to Rodong Sinmun August 21 he cites the "Unyo-maru" incident to strip bare the distortions of the compilers of "Japanese history" who describe the relations of aggression and anti-aggression as "friendly relations" and usurpation as "acceptance."

He says:

In 1875, the pirates of the Japanese ship "Unyo-maru" intruded into the coastal sea of Korea and carried out a survey without permission, surprised the Chongsan and Yongjong islands after shelling the Chongjin battery which was guarding the gateway to the country, and murdered people, men and women, young and old, and carried away property.

But the compilers of the textbook attempted to "justify" their criminal acts by presenting their provocations as something like "demonstration" and their aggression and brutalities as "retaliation."

Chon Yong Ryul continues:

The compilers of "Japanese history" contended that Japan's "relations with Korea took a turn for the better" with the signing of the "Kanghwa-do Treaty" in 1876. This is a typical justification of colonialism.

Historical facts indicate that, with the forcible conclusion of the treaty, Korea was reduced to a market of Japan and its object of raw material plunder and investment and to its semi-colony.

"Japanese history" contains the fabrication that the "Korea-Japan Friendship Terms," the "Korea-Japan Protocol" and other unequal treaties were signed at voluntary will, not under the pressure of the Japanese imperialists.

It carries a large photograph of Ito Hirobumi, the chieftain of Korean aggression by Japan, and expatiates on his "feats." But it does not utter a word about his barbarities in Korea and his robber-like act in stealing the seal of state of Korea and forcing traitors to affix it on a treacherous document.

The 36-year long colonial rule forced upon Korea by the Japanese imperialists was the greatest crime against the Korean people which can never be erased. But the compilers of "Japanese history" kept mum about the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea, seeking to cover up this criminal rule.

He further says:

The compilers attempted to conceal the crime of the U.S. imperialists, the provocateur of the Korean War, by describing the counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army in the just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people as "invasion."

Chon Yong Ryul points out that the compilers completely reversed the character and significance of the Pacific War, painting a distorted picture of facts as if the Japanese imperialists played a "liberator's" role for the Asian peoples and they zealously concealed and defended the crimes committed by Japanese aggressors in the feudal age in Korea.

Declaring that "Japanese history" is run through with militarist idea and it distorts historical facts from the ancient to the contemporary age, he goes on:

The whole course of the "textbook case" in 1986 indicates that they seek to inculcate the military aggressive idea in the minds of the Japanese youth and children and make them, for the emperor and monopolies, "hold out till total annihilation" as the garrisons of the Attu and Saipan islands did or die worthless death as the youths of the "Kamikaze" suicide units and the "Human Torpedo" did in the past days, whom "Japanese history" extols to the skies.

The compilers of "Japanese history" and the Japanese education ministry should apologize for their error in insulting our people by seriously tampering with history and the history textbook for the high school must be corrected again.

Kaesong, Treasury of Historical Remnants (6)

A base of Chomsong-dae, a building for astronomical observation.

Together with an astronomical observatory in Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province built in the Silla Period, this is one of the two astronomical observatories that are left today.

With this, Koreans observed sunspots 34 times during 1024-1383, for the first time in the world.

Now, only 2.4-meter base of the observatory is left in Songak-dong, Kaesong City.

Sports and Culture

Koreans Earn 12 Medals

PYONGYANG August 14 (KCNA) – Korean players carried off 2 gold, 6 silver and 4 bronze medals and rotating trophy cup at the International Wireless Communications Competition of Socialist Countries "for Friendship and Fraternity" held in the Soviet Union from August 5 to 10.

Korean players placed first in the junior team event and second at adult and youth team events of the men's group and in the women's event.

Choe Myong Nam came third and first in individual totals and technical totals and Li Hui Nam second in technical totals of men's adult individual competition, Rim Jun Gun third in individual totals and physical totals and Kim Ryong Hak second in technical totals of men's youth group.

Li In Ok placed second in technical totals and Chong Ok Sil third in technical totals of the women's individual competition.

Triathlon Championships

PYONGYANG August 22 (KCNA) – DPRK players carried off 12 gold, 8 silver, 10 bronze medals and a team cup in the team and individual events of the Friendship Army Military Triathlon Championships held in Ulan Bator over August 15-17.

In the team events they finished the winner in the all-round total, the runner-up in shooting and the third in handgrenade throwing.

In the individual events, Pak Myong Chol took the title in shooting and allround total and Li Chang Gun in handgrenade throwing and Li Jong Nam bagged bronze in shooting and all-round total.

Int'l Table Tennis & Judo

PYONGYANG August 24 (KCNA)– Korean men and women carried off trophy cups and gold medals in the team events at the 12th International Railway Men's Table Tennis Championships and the Eighth International Railway Women's Table Tennis Championships held in Hungary.

Yun Mun Song (man) and Rim Jong Hwa (woman) finished gold medalists in singles, Kim Bok Nam and Rim Jong Hwa in mixed doubles and Yun Mun Song and Kim Bok Nam in men's doubles.

Korean judoist Ryu Ju Song captured the trophy cup and gold medal in the 65kg category at the International Junior Friendship Judo Tournament of Socialist Countries which was held in Romania.

Gymnastic Championships Of Friendly Armies

PYONGYANG August 25 (KCNA) – The Gymnastic Championships of Friendly Armies which opened on August 21 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium closed on the 24th.

The finals in different apparatus preceded the closing ceremony.

Follow the results of the competitions:

Men

Floor Exercise
1. Sin Myong Su (Korea)
2. Sergei Gusev (USSR)
3. Puntea Valentin (Romania)

Pommel
1. Raihot Mario (GRD)
   Lizah Manian (Romania)
3. Gutsogi Derdj (Hungary)

Ring
1. Sin Myong Su (Korea)
   Dean Kolev (Bulgaria)
   Gibbert Ducan (Czechoslovakia)

Horse
1. Ko In Su (Korea)
   Stoican Marian (Romania)
3. Puntea Valentin (Romania)

Parallel Bars
1. Aleksandr Pogolerov (USSR)
2. Sin Myong Su (Korea)
3. Sergei Gusev (USSR)

Horizontal Bar
1. Sergei Gusev (USSR)
2. Ivan Nastev (Bulgaria)
3. Aleksandr Pogolerov (USSR)
   Chu Ryong Min (Korea)

Women

Floor Exercise
1. Elena Shevchenko (USSR)
2. Elena Gurova (USSR)
3. Shibe Daniela (GDR)
   Petrova Snejine (Bulgaria)
   Son Gyong Ok (Korea)
   Hwang Bo Sil (Korea)

Horse
1. Elena Shevchenko (USSR)
2. Elena Gurova (USSR)
3. Hwang Bo Sil (Korea)

Uneven Bars
1. Elena Gurova (USSR)
2. Elena Shevchenko (USSR)
3. Radani Andrea (Hungary)

Beam
1. Elena Shevchenko (USSR)
2. Radani Andrea (Hungary)
   Elena Gurova (USSR)

Prizes were awarded to successful players.

New Musical Encyclopedia Appears

PYONGYANG August 19 (KCNA) – Multi-volume "Complete Collection of Korean Music" is being brought out by the Literature and Art Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 6 have so far been published. The collection is expected to run into 20 volumes.

Korean music embarked on the road of true development from the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle (second half of the 1920s-first half of the 1940s) guided by President Kim Il Sung.

The brilliant revolutionary tradition of Korean music was established in that period.

Today, the extraordinary intelligence and tested guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il has brought about a leaping progress in all fields of musical art.

"Complete Collection of Korean Music" vols. 1 and 2 contain in chronological order 1,076 excellent songs created and disseminated in the period from the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to 1981.

"Complete Collection of Korean Music" vols. 3 and 4 consist of opera songs.

A revolutionary turn was effected in the creation of operas in Korea in the 1970s in accordance with the unique idea of Mr. Kim Jong Il on the building of opera.

According to his policy of making opera stanzaic, a number of *Pibada*-style operas of stanzaic songs have been produced.

About 545 songs from ten operas composed in the period from 1971 to 1974 are contained in "Complete Collection of Korean Music" vol. 3 (first part of opera songs).

The fourth volume of the collection (second part of the opera songs) will see the light in 1987.

"Complete Collection of Korean Music" vol. 6 (first part of juvenile songs) came off the press in 1985.

Carried in it are 500 songs out of the juvenile songs created in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, school children's songs and kindergarten songs created after the country's liberation.

The Literature and Art Publishing House will bring out the parts of movie songs, orchestral music, instrumental concerts, light music, brassband music, film music, dance music, solo music, juvenile instrumental music, etc. of the collection.

"Complete Collection of Korean Music" is a modern musical encyclopedia consummating the successes achieved by the Korean musical art over the last half a century.

17 Works of Korean Pupils Accepted

Highest-honored picture drawn by Ryang Yong Su, fifth-grader at the Santama 1st Korean Primary School.

Highest-honored picture drawn by Kim Song He, third-grader at the Santama 1st Korean Middle School.

Seventeen works of pupils at the Santama First Korean Middle and Primary School in Japan were accepted for the 36th Society for Sketching the Working Fire Service and Posters for Fire Prevention.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Metropolitan Fire Board and the incorporated Tokyo federation fire prevention association and supported by five organizations including the Tokyo metropolitan education committee and the Tokyo metropolitan drawing and handicraft research group.

Among 170,000 pupils from 713 schools, who submitted their works, Kim Song He, third-grader at middle school and Ryang Yong Su, fifth-grader at primary school won the highest honors and five works for the higher honors and other ten works were accepted for the exhibition, all the pupils are from the Santama First Primary and Middle School.

Again, these accepted works of the pupils were exhibited at the Exhibition for Sketching the Working Fire Service held during Aug. 22-24 on the seventh floor of the Will Building at Tachikawa station.

Kim Sun On, Principal of the Santama Korean First Primary and Middle School, says, "We've been working actively on various cultural and educational projects for the students as part of their extracurricular activities since last year. I think the work bore fruits."

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG
Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Aug. 1-25)

Aug 1
* A delegation of National Autonomous University of Mexico for the study of the Juche idea.

Aug 2
* A delegation of the Japanese Society for the Study of Kimilsungism.
* A delegation of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Aug 4
* A delegation of the General Office of the China International Travel Services headed by Director Wang Erkang, Andrei Kisseleve, under Secretary General of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
* A delegation of social scientists of Argentina.
* A Costa Rican delegation for the study of the Juche idea.

Aug 5
* A Chinese cameramen's delegation headed by Xu Xiaobing, Vice Chairman of Chinese Cameramen's Association.
* A delegation of women activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kuboda Manae, socialist member of the House of Councilors.
* Reza Saeid Mohammadi, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Korea.
* An Aomori prefectural delegation for Japan-Korea friendship and solidarity headed by Takahashi Jojiro, member of the Aomori Prefectural Assembly of Japan.

Aug. 8
* A delegation of the German Socialist Working Youth headed by Birgit Radow, member of the Presidium of the German Communist Party and Chairman of the Federal Committee of the GSWY.
* A delegation of the Okinawa Prefectural Council of Trade Unions of Japan headed by Chairman Kamiyama Misao.
* A delegation of the Helsinki University of Finland headed by Erkki A. Niskanen, Councillor of the European Society for the Study of the Juche Idea and Professor of the university.
* Professor of the Padova University of Italy Covi Antonio and his party.
* A delegation of the Hokkaido People's Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity headed by Yasui Yoshinori, Socialist member of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hokkaido headquarter, of the Japan Socialist Party.
* A delegation of the Leon University of Nicaragua headed by Secretary General Eduardo Enrique Munoz.

Aug. 10
* A delegation of the International Union of Socialist Youth headed by President Juan Calabuig.

Aug. 11
* A delegation of the Trade Union of Auto Transport and Highway Workers of the USSR headed by Valeri Sulimenko and S.M. Ali, Regional Communication Advisor for East and Southeast Asia of the UNESCO.
* A delegation of the National Committee of the Malagasy group for the study of the Juche idea headed by Andriamanohisoa Ranaivo Nelson Victor, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Vice Chairman of the People's National Assembly.

Aug. 12
* A delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia headed by Gren Moorhead, member, and Chairman of the control committee, of its central committee.
* A delegation of Kanagawa group for the study of the Juche idea, Japan, headed by Sugiyama Kimio.
* Ahmed Mostefaoui, UNICEF Regional Director for East Asia.

Aug. 14
* A Mongolian government trade delegation headed by B. Delgersuren, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade.

Aug. 15
* Klimczak Wieslaw, First Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Nowe Drogi", the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.
* A delegation of Tampere University of Finland headed by President Jarmo Visakorpi.
* A holiday group of the party workers of the Communist Party of China headed by Chen Yeping, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC.

Aug. 18
* A delegation of the Ecclesiastical Board of Buddhists of the USSR headed by Chairman Bandido Hambo Lama Zhimba Zhimso Erdyneyev.

Aug. 19
* A Japanese delegation for academic exchange led by Prof. Miwa Yoshiro, Director of the Institute of Social Science attached to the Senshu University.
* A Japanese delegation for agrotechnical exchange led by Prof. Wada Kazuo of the Kifu University of Economics.

Aug. 20
* A Chinese youth delegation headed by Song Defu, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.
* A Pakistan local government economic delegation headed by Minister of State for Railways Nisar Mohamad Khan.
* An Iranian fishery delegation headed by Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture Reza Askariyeh.

Aug. 21
* A delegation of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association headed by Zheng Shengwu, presidium member of the National Committee of the association and member of its secretariat.
* A delegation of the Porvoo Group for the study of the Juche Idea in Finland headed by Chief Pekka Rantala.

Aug. 22
* A delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by Abdul Karim Mure, Deputy General Secretary of the party central committee.
* A parliamentarians delegation of Finland headed by Maija Rajantie, member of parliament from the Finnish Social Democratic Party.
* A Mie prefectural people's delegation for Japan-Korea friendship led by Kato Takamichi, former chairman of the Mie prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party.

Aug. 23
* A delegation of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Gao Di, member of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the provincial party committee.

Aug. 24
* A joint syndicate delegation of the Unsan Gold Mine Development Company, Ltd. consisting of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan headed by Director Li Byong Haeng.

Aug. 25
* A delegation of the Journalists Association of Poland headed by Ryszard Lukasiewicz, Editor-in-Chief of the paper Express Wieczorny.
* A friendship delegation of members of the Vienna City Council headed by Walter Hofstetter, member of the council.
* A Bangladesh agriculture experts delegation headed by K.M. Ejazul Huq, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture.
* Giancarlo Elia Valori, Secretary General of the Italian Institute of International Relations, and his party.
* H.G. Heinrich, Professor at Vienna University of Austria, and his party.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Aug. 13-14)

Aug. 13
* A Korean government economic delegation headed by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs to Tanzania and Senegal.

Aug. 14
* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Vice Chairman Ryu Hae Yong to the USSR.

Aug. 24
* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice President Pak Sung Chul to the 8th Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Aug. 26
* A Pyongyang Municipal Friendship delegation headed by Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee to Mongolia.
* A delegation of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK to China.

Aug. 27
* A government trade delegation of Korea headed by Kim Ha Jong, Vice Minister of foreign trade to attend an international commodity fair to be held in Syria.
* A delegation of the Korean Christians Federation headed by Ko Gi Jun, Secretary of the central committee of the federation to Switzerland.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Aug. 9-20)

Aug. 9
* A 1986-87 plan for cooperation between the Korea-Romania Friendship Association and the Romania-Korea Friendship was signed in Bucharest.

Aug. 18
* An Agreement on aviation transportation between the governments of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in Teheran.

Aug. 20
* A protocol on the delivery of commodities and payments for 1987 was signed between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic in Pyongyang.

Aug. 25
* An accord between the governments of the DPRK and the United Republic of Tanzania on founding an agricultural joint company was concluded in Dar Es Salaam.

(KCNA)

—NY Times Scoops "Illegal" American Lobbyist's Connections with Seoul—

Deaver Inquiries Develop into Another Koreagate? (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Korean Carried Letter to Reagan

The apparent key to Mr. Deaver's Korean business was Kim Kihwan, who last summer was a Korean trade adviser.

Mr. Kim said in an interview that he met Mr. Deaver in Washington early in July 1985. They and Lew Byong Hion, at the time the South Korean Ambassador to the United States, had lunch at a restaurant near the Korean Fmbassy. "Deaver said he would be making a trip to the Far East," Mr. Kim recalled. "I said, 'Call and let's have lunch.' We exchanged pleasantries. It was a social lunch."

When Mr. Deaver arrived in Seoul, he had lunch with Mr. Kim, on July 11, 1985, in room 2181 of the Seoul Plaza Hotel, where Mr. Kim has a private suite overlooking the city. Mr. Kim said that Mr. Deaver "was looking for business clients" in Korea.

The trade climate was worsening. Koreans were copying United States books and tapes without paying royalties and sharply limiting agricultural imports. The Americans threatened to limit imports from South Korea, which seconds 40 percent of its $30 billion in annual exports to the United States, its largest trading partner.

So President Chun of South Korea decided to have Mr. Kim hand Mr. Reagan a personal letter saying the Koreans were yielding to United States pressure as fast as possible, Mr. Kim said.

State Department officials said they opposed the meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kim. "President Chun's letter could have been passed to the President through less exalted means," as often occurs with letters from foreign leaders, a senior State Department official said.

Mr. Walker said the meeting was suggested during a phone call from Ambassador Walker to Mr. Deaver last Oct. 1. Kim Kihwan is "an old friend, someone I have known for 25 years," Mr. Walker said. He said he called Mr. Deaver in Washington because "he was the man who had been arranging appointments for Mr. Reagan over the years."

Mr. Walker at first said he had had no role in setting up the meeting and was unaware of any role played by Mr. Deaver. "We don't arrange meetings with Ronald Reagan," the ambassador said in Seoul. But two weeks later Mr. Walker called The Times in Washington to say, "My memory was incorrect." He said that Mr. Deaver had suggested the meeting to him, and the Ambassador suggested the meeting to the White House.

At the White House, the request for the meeting was handled by the National Security Council, which is part of the Executive Office of the President. Gaston Sigur, then a National Security Council aide, said he received the request through "unusual channels" but he said he did not know if Mr. Deaver was involved. He would not elaborate.

State Department Aides Cite Deaver Role

Two State Department officials said Mr. Deaver's support for the meeting was important in bringing it about. They said it lasted a few minutes and was arranged outside normal diplomatic channels. "Mike Deaver set up the meeting," said a State Department official specializing in Korean affairs. Another State Department official said Mr. Deaver arranged for Mr. Kim to be "paraded into the President's office," where Mr. Reagan was handed the letter and a picture was taken.

In a letter to The Times, Mr. Deaver's lawyer, Herbert J. Miller Jr., said "the meeting between Dr. Kim and President Reagan was set up through normal diplomatic channels."

The meeting occurred on Oct. 2, one day after Mr. Deaver's phone call with Mr. Walker, according to Government officials. State Department officials have remarked on the unusual speed with which the meeting was arranged and also commented on how unusual it was for Mr. Reagan to meet in the Oval Office with a foreign official who lacked ministerial rank. "It is nearly impossible to do all that," one State Department official said.

The previous day the Korean Cultural Society, a government-financed agency, signed a $475,000 contract with Mr. Deaver's lobbying firm.

Mr. Kim said, "I was a special envoy; it was a glorified name for a messenger boy." But he denied that Mr. Deaver set up the meeting or that any connection existed between the meeting and the contract.

Political and diplomatic sources in Washington and Seoul said the meeting appeared to be a forceful demonstration to the South Koreans of Mr. Deaver's continuing influence at the White House.

The letter from Mr. Chun delivered by Mr. Kim to Mr. Reagan failed, however, to ease United States trade pressure. Last month South Korea yielded and said it would open its markets to insurers and copyright protection.

Concern Seeks Help On Trade Issues

Three weeks later, on Oct. 24, Mr. Deaver signed a $250,000 contract with Daewoo, a huge South Korean industrial company, to help it in trade relations with the United States. That involved dealing with oil-rig and tire tariffs and settling a $25 million Customs civil case over steel dumping. In January 1985, Daewoo pleaded guilty to criminal charges of steel dumping that involved submitting false price records to avoid tariffs.

Daewoo's chairman, Kim Woo Choong, said Mr. Deaver was hired after the company was "bitterly disappointed" by the steel indictment. He had expected to avoid charges because Daewoo had retained the law firm of Robert S. Strauss, the former Democratic chairman and former United States Trade Representative.

"It was not properly handled," the chairman said, adding that Mr. Strauss should have taken a stronger personal role in the matter, instead of putting "junior lawyers" in charge.

Mr. Strauss disputed that junior lawyeras had handled the case. "The lawyears who handled his matters were accustomed to handling important cases," he said.

Mr. Strauss declined to characterize Daewoo's intentions. But another former top Reagan Administration official who was an attorney for Daewoo said its officials "don't understand our system of government – they think that if you get the right lawyer, you can fix anything."

Just what Mr. Deaver has been able to do for Daewoo is unclear. The $25 million steel dumping case is still pending, more tariffs have been ordered on its oil rigs and it has been unable to reduce tariffs on its tires.

But the Daewoo chairman takes a broader view of Mr. Deaver's representation of Koreans.

"He's adviser to the whole country," the executive said of Mr. Deaver. "He has introduced us to businessmen and government officials. He knows U.S. ambassadors and officials of other governments. He gives us information about what is going on in Washington."

Examples are provided by a document filed with the Justice Department on June 27 by Michael K. Deaver & Associates, summarizing the lobbying firm's expenditures and lobbying contacts over a period of several months. Such documents are required by law. In October and March the firm, with Mr. Deaver present, gave a lunch and a dinner attended by United States Government officials involved with issues important to Mr. Deaver's clients, including Daewoo, whose officials also were present. Two White House officials attended one of the functions. Federal investigators are trying to determine if Mr. Deaver attempted to influence them.

Mr. Kim (Kihwan, a Korean trade adviser) said that Mr. Deaver "was looking for business clients" in Korea... State Department officials said they opposed the meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kim... At the White House, the request for the meeting was handled by the National Security Council, which is part of the Executive Office of the President. Gaston Sigur, then a National Security Council aide, said he received the request through "unusual channels" but he said he did not know if Mr. Deaver was involved.

Confusion Is Cited Among Japanese Aides

In January and March, according to American and Japanese diplomats, Mr. Deaver traveled to Tokyo as a private citizen but attempted to discuss official matters and his own business with senior Government officials. American and Japanese diplomats say some of the actions caused confusion and others were inappropriate.

Mr. Deaver met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to discuss preparations for the upcoming economic summit. Japanese officials said the meeting was a curtesy. The United States Ambassador, Mike Mansfield, who attended the meeting, said Mr. Nakasone saw the lobbyist "because of his previous connections with the White House."

During the meeting, Mr. Deaver "invoked the President's name several times – he extended the President's regards," Mr. Mansfield said.

A senior White House official in Washington said Mr. Deaver, without White House approval, also surveyed sites for possible public appearances by Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Deaver's volunteered actions confused the Japanese because there was already a White House team there advancing the summit, including choosing sites, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said. He said the Japanese had not asked Mr. Deaver to make any summit arrangements.

Mr. Deaver also asked embassy officials to set up talks with other Japanese Cabinet members at the request of his private client, the investment firm of Smith Barney Harris Upham & Company, according to embassy officials. The lobbyist wanted tax breaks for Japanese companies that invested in Puerto Rico, whose financings Smith Barney handled. But Mr. Mansfield and Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in an exchange of cables that it was inappropriate for Puerto Rico, as a United States commonwealth, to negotiate directly with a foreign country.

The United States Embassy notified the Japanese officials of its position, and the officials declined to see Mr. Deaver.

U.S. Embassy Provides Help in South Korea

Mr. Deaver had no such trouble in Korea. The lobbyist got uncommon access to high South Korean officials with embassy aid.

On July 8, 1985, two months after leaving the White House, Mr. Deaver saw the Korean Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Finance Minister, chief Presidental economic adviser, National Security Director, Foreign Minister, Trade Minister, Culture and Information Minister and other Government and industry leaders, according to an itinerary prepared at the American Embassy. An embassy official accompanied him.

"The embassy turned itself inside out for Mr. Deaver," a high embassy official recalled.

Business and Government officials in Seoul said Ambassador Walker believed Mr. Deaver deserved special treatment because of his White House access and influence. Mr. Walker took his post in 1981, and was subject to being recalled under a rule limiting the terms of political appointees to three years. The rule had been developed by Mr. Deaver and the State Department shortly before Mr. Deaver left office.

According to Mr. Walker, the issue of his continued service was brought up by Mr. Deaver during drinks with the Ambassador and his wife in Seoul last Jan. 26. Mr. Walker said he had been told by Mr. Deaver that the President had decided to retain him as Ambassador. A senior White House officials said Mr. Walker had not been officially told he was being retained, but he had heard about it through the grapevine.

Mr. Deaver then enlisted the Ambassador's continued aid in making Korean business contacts, Mr. Walker said, adding that he directed embassy officials to help. Mr. Walker said he wanted to aid American business. But businessmen in Seoul said the help for Mr. Deaver was unusually vigorous.

The ambassador said, "Under no circumstances do I owe my appointment to Mr. Deaver. " Mr. Walker said Mr. Deaver had never indicated that the ambassador owed him any favors.

A senior White House official said that if Mr. Deaver told Mr. Walker of his retention, "it would be just completely unauthorized."

(To be continued)

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